

Learning Objectives

After studying this chapter, you will be able to –

- ◆ Understand the procedures to be adopted for auditing of government audit, local bodies, NGO's.
- ◆ Gain knowledge on auditing procedure of a firm, small companies, charitable institutions, educational institutions, hospitals, clubs, cinema and hotels.
- ◆ Audit hire purchase and leasing companies accounts.

9.1 Government Audit

9.1.1 Background: Government Audit is as old as organised governments and has fairly long pedigree even in developing countries. The concept, content and scope of government audit have developed in tune with the political, social and economic development of the countries. It has also responded to the needs of the administration. It aims to ensure accountability of the executive in respect of public revenue and expenditure. Primarily, the Parliament and in case of States, the State legislatures control all government expenditure through insistence upon demand for grants. The main idea underlying this control is that no expenditure can be incurred unless it has been voted upon by the Parliament or State Legislatures and funds for every such expenditure must be provided from out of the Consolidated Fund of India or of the State. After the expenditure has been incurred and the accounts are closed, the Appropriation Accounts are prepared which are scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee. Thus Parliamentary or Legislative control is exercised before spending and after the expenditure actually incurred.

Since independence there has been a tremendous spurt in governmental activities with the attendant increase in expenditure, revenue and capital, and in receipts and borrowings to match the expenditure. Government has entered the business field and government in business is not the same as government administering law and order and attending to regulatory functions. Independent India witnessed a steady growth of state commercial enterprise. The change in the character of government and the complex nature of its activities, including regulatory functions in an international environment, called for a change in the

nature and scope of audit. Audit has evolved from accountancy and regularity check to evaluation of the end results of the operations of government.

Initially, government auditing in India as elsewhere was primarily expenditure-oriented. Gradually, audit of receipts-tax and non-tax was taken up. With the rapid growth of public enterprises, another major area of specialisation, *i.e.*, commercial audit, came into being. There are also a large number of non-commercial autonomous bodies financed by government in diverse fields of development and of academic study and scientific or social research which are also required to be audited from the viewpoint of public accountability.

Government audit has not only adopted the basic essentials of auditing as known and practised in the profession to suit the requirements of governmental transactions but has also added new concepts, techniques and procedures to the audit profession. The U.N. Handbook on Government Auditing and Developing Countries define government auditing in a comprehensive manner which is as follows:

Government auditing is the objective, systematic, professional and independent examination of financial, administrative and other operations of a public entity made subsequently to their execution for the purpose of evaluating and verifying them, presenting a report containing explanatory comments on audit findings together with conclusions and recommendations for future actions by the responsible officials and in the case of examination of financial statements, expressing the appropriate professional opinion regarding the fairness of the presentation.

Government audit serves as a mechanism or process for public accounting of government funds. It also provides public accounting of the operational, management, programme and policy aspects of public administration as well as accountability of the officials administering them. Audit observations based on factual data collection also serve to highlight the lapses of the lower hierarchy, thus helping supervisory level officers to take corrective measures.

Government audit is neither equipped nor intended to function as an investigating agency, to pursue every irregularity or misdemeanour to its logical end. The main objective of audit is a combination of ensuring accountability of administration to legislature and functioning as an aid to administration. However, criticism of administrative actions wherever warranted is inherent in auditorial function. This has to be understood and appreciated in a proper spirit, as the criticism is made in a constructive spirit.

In India, the function of audit is discharged by the independent statutory authority of the Comptroller and Auditor General through the agency of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. Audit is a necessary function to ensure accountability of the executive to Parliament, and within the executive of the spending agencies to the sanctioning or controlling authorities. The purposes or objectives of audit need to be tested at the touchstone of public accountability. The Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG), in the discharge of his functions, watches that the various authorities act in regard to financial matters in accordance with the Constitution and the laws made by Parliament, and conform to the rules or orders made thereunder.

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9.1.2 Legal Framework and Comptroller & Auditor General: The Constitution of India contains specific provisions regarding the appointment, salary and duties and powers of the C&AG. The constitution guarantees the independence of the C&AG of India by prescribing that he shall be appointed by the President of India and shall not be removed from office except on the ground of proven mis-behaviour or incapacity. As in the case of a Judge of the Supreme Court, he can be removed only when each House of Parliament decides to do so by a majority of not less than 2/3rd of the members of the House present and voting. The Parliament is competent to make laws to determine salary and other conditions of service and they cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment. The Constitution further provides that the conditions of service of person serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the administrative powers of the C&AG shall be determined by the President after consultation with him.

The Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 passed in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution lays down a fixed tenure of the office prescribing that he shall be paid a salary which is equal to the salary of the Judge of the Supreme Court thereby further strengthening his independence.

Article 149 states that the C&AG shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under any law made by the Parliament. The Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 defines these functions and powers in detail.

Article 150 of the Constitution provides that the accounts of the Union and of the States shall be kept in such form as the President may on the advice of the C&AG prescribed.

Article 151 requires that the reports of the C&AG relating to the accounts of the Union/State shall be submitted to the President/Governor who shall cause them to be laid before House of Parliament/State Legislature.

9.1.3 Comptroller and Auditor General's — Duties and Powers: The Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 defines functions and powers in detail. The relevant provisions are discussed hereunder—

Duties of the C&AG:

- (i) **Compile and submit Accounts of Union and States** - The Comptroller and Auditor General shall be responsible for compiling the accounts of the Union and of each State from the initial and subsidiary accounts rendered to the audit and accounts offices under his control by treasuries, offices or departments responsible for the keeping of such account. The Comptroller and Auditor General shall, from the accounts compiled by him or [by the Government or any other person responsible in that behalf] prepare in each accounts (including, in the case of accounts compiled by him, appropriation accounts) showing under the respective heads the annual receipts and disbursements for the purpose of the Union, of each State and of each Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly, and shall submit those accounts to the President or the Governor of a State or

Administrator of the Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly, as the case may be, on or before such dates as he may, with the concurrence of the Government concerned, determine.

The C&AG Act of 1971 has provisions for relieving him of this responsibility to give information and render assistance to the Union and States : The Comptroller and Auditor General shall, in so far as the accounts, for the compilation or keeping of which he is responsible, enable him so to do, give to the Union Government, to the State Government or to the Governments of Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies, as the case may be, such information as they may, from time to time, require and render such assistance in the preparation of the annual financial statements as they may reasonably ask for.

(ii) **General Provisions Relating to Audit** - It shall be the duty of the Comptroller and Auditor General—

- (a) to audit and report on all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India and of each State and of each Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly and to ascertain whether the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged and whether the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it;
- (b) to audit and report all transactions of the Union and of the States relating to Contingency Funds and Public Accounts;
- (c) to audit and report on all trading, manufacturing and profit and loss accounts and balance-sheets and other subsidiary accounts kept in any department of the Union or of a State.

(iii) **Audit of Receipts and Expenditure** - Where any body or authority is substantially financed by grants or loans from the Consolidated Fund of India or of any State or of any Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly, the Comptroller and Auditor General shall, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force applicable to the body or authority, as the case may be, audit all receipts and expenditure of that body or authority and to report on the receipts and expenditure audited by him.

Where the grant or loan to a body or authority from the Consolidated Fund of India or of any State or of any Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly in a financial year is not less than rupees twenty-five lakhs and the amount of such grant or loan is not less than seventy-five per cent of the total expenditure of that body or authority, such body or authority shall be deemed, for this purpose to be substantially financed by such grants or loans as the case may be.

(iv) **Audit of Grants or Loans** - Where any grant or loan is given for any specific purpose from the Consolidated Fund of India or of any State or of any Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly to any authority or body, not being a foreign State or international

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organisation, the Comptroller and Auditor General shall scrutinise the procedures by which the sanctioning authority satisfies itself as to the fulfillment of the conditions subject to which such grants or loans were given and shall for this purpose have right of access, after giving reasonable previous notice, to the books and accounts of that authority or body.

- (v) **Audit of Receipts of Union or States** - It shall be the duty of the Comptroller and Auditor General to audit all receipts which are payable into the Consolidated Fund of India and of each State and of each Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly and to satisfy himself that the rules and procedures in that behalf are designed to secure an effective check on the assessment, collection and proper allocation of revenue and are being duly observed and to make for this purpose such examination of the accounts as he thinks fit and report thereon.
- (vi) **Audit of Accounts of Stores and Inventory** - The Comptroller and Auditor General shall have authority to audit and report on the accounts of stores and inventory kept in any office or department of the Union or of a State.
- (vii) **Audit of Government Companies and Corporations** - The duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General in relation to the audit of the accounts of government companies shall be performed and exercised by him in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall appoint the auditor under sub-section (5) or sub-section (7) of section 139 (i.e. appointment of First Auditor or Subsequent Auditor) and direct such auditor the manner in which the accounts of the Government company are required to be audited and thereupon the auditor so appointed shall submit a copy of the audit report to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India which, among other things, include the directions, if any, issued by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, the action taken thereon and its impact on the accounts and financial statement of the company.

Powers of C&AG: The C&AG Act gives the following powers to the C&AG in connection with the performance of his duties-

- (a) To inspect any office of accounts under the control of the Union or a State Government including office responsible for the creation of the initial or subsidiary accounts.
- (b) To require that any accounts, books, papers and other documents which deal with or are otherwise relevant to the transactions under audit, be sent to specified places.
- (c) To put such questions or make such observations as he may consider necessary to the person in charge of the office and to call for such information as he may require for the preparation of any account or report which is his duty to prepare.

In carrying out the audit, the C&AG has the power to dispense with any part of detailed audit of any accounts or class of transactions and to apply such limited checks in relation to such accounts or transactions as he may determine.

9.1.4 Expenditure Audit: The audit of government expenditure is one of the major

components of government audit. The basic standards set for audit of expenditure are to ensure that there is provision funds authorised by competent authority fixing the limits within which expenditure can be incurred. These standards are—

- (i) that the expenditure incurred conforms to the relevant provisions of the statutory enactment and in accordance with the Financial Rules and Regulations framed by the competent authority. Such an audit is called as the audit against 'rules and orders'.
- (ii) that there is sanction, either special or general, accorded by competent authority authorising the expenditure. Such an audit is called as the audit of sanctions.
- (iii) that there is a provision of funds out of which expenditure can be incurred and the same has been authorised by competent authority. Such an audit is called as audit against provision of funds.
- (iv) that the expenditure is incurred with due regard to broad and general principles of financial propriety. Such an audit is also called as propriety audit.
- (v) that the various programmes, schemes and projects where large financial expenditure has been incurred are being run economically and are yielding results expected of them. Such an audit is termed as the performance audit.

Each of the above audits is discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

1. Audit against Rules & Orders - Audit against rules and orders aims to ensure that the expenditure conforms to the relevant provisions of the Constitution and of the laws and rules made thereunder. It also seeks to satisfy that the expenditure is in accordance with the financial rules, regulations and orders issued by a competent authority. These rules, regulations and orders against which regularity audit is conducted mainly fall under the following categories:

- (i) Rules and orders regulating the powers to incur and sanction expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India or of a State (and the Contingency Fund of India or of a State);
- (ii) Rules and orders dealing with the mode of presentation of claims against government, withdrawing moneys from the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Accounts of the Government of the India and of the States, and in general the financial rules prescribing the detailed procedure to be followed by government servants in dealing with government transactions; and
- (iii) Rules and orders regulating the conditions of service, pay and allowances, and pensions of government servants.

It is the function of the executive government to frame rules, regulations and orders, which are to be observed by its subordinate authorities. The job of audit is to see that these rules, regulations and orders are applied properly by the subordinate authorities. It is, however, not the function of audit to prescribe what such rules, regulations and orders shall be. But, it is the function of audit to carry out examination of the various rules, regulations and orders issued by the executive authorities to see that:

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- (a) they are not inconsistent with any provisions of the Constitution or any laws made thereunder;
- (b) they are consistent with the essential requirements of audit and accounts as determined by the C&AG;
- (c) they do not come in conflict with the orders of, or rules made by, any higher authority; and
- (d) in case they have not been separately approved by competent authority, the issuing authority possesses the necessary rule-making power.

Audit of expenditure against regularity is of a quasi-judicial type of work performed by the audit authorities. It involves interpretation of the Constitution, statutes, rules, regulations and orders. The final power of interpretation of these, however, does not vest with the C&AG.

2. Audit of sanctions - The auditor has to ensure that each item of expenditure is covered by a sanction, either general or special, of the competent authority. The audit of sanctions is directed both in respect of ensuring that the expenditure is properly covered by a sanction, and also to satisfy that the authority sanctioning it is competent for the purpose by virtue of the powers vested in it by the provisions of the Constitution and of the law, rules or orders made thereunder, or by the rules of delegation of financial powers made by an authority competent to do so.

3. Audit against provision of funds - Audit against provision of funds aims at ascertaining that the expenditure incurred has been on the purpose for which the grant and appropriation had been provided and that the amount of such expenditure does not exceed the appropriation made.

4. Propriety audit - According to 'propriety audit', the auditors try to bring out cases of improper, avoidable, or infructuous expenditure even though the expenditure has been incurred in conformity with the existing rules and regulations. With the passage of time, it was felt that regularity audit alone was not sufficient to protect properly the public interest in the spending of money by the executive authorities. A transaction may satisfy all the requirements of regularity audit insofar as the various formalities regarding rules and regulations are concerned, but may still be highly wasteful. A building may be constructed for installing a telephone exchange but may not be used for the same purpose resulting in infructuous expenditure or a school building may be constructed but used after five years of its completion is a case of avoidable expenditure.

Audit should, therefore, try to secure a reasonably high standard of public financial morality by looking into the wisdom, faithfulness and economy of transactions. These considerations have led to the evolution of audit against propriety which is now being combined by the audit authorities with their routine function of regularity audit. It is hard to frame any precise rules for regulating the course of audit against propriety. Such an objective of audit depends for its acceptance on its appeal to the common sense and straight logic of the auditors and of those whose financial transactions are subjected to propriety audit. However, some general principles have been laid down in the Audit Code, which have for long been recognised as

standards of financial propriety. Audit against propriety seeks to ensure that expenditure conforms to these principles which have been stated as follows:

- (1) The expenditure should not be *prima facie* more than the occasion demands. Every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public moneys as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money.
- (2) No authority should exercise its powers of sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will be directly or indirectly to its own advantage.
- (3) Public moneys should not be utilised for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community unless:
 - (i) the amount of expenditure involved is insignificant; or
 - (ii) a claim for the amount could be enforced in a Court of law; or
 - (iii) the expenditure is in pursuance of a recognised policy or custom; and
 - (iv) the amount of allowances, such as travelling allowances, granted to meet expenditure of a particular type should be so regulated that the allowances are not, on the whole, sources of profit to the recipients.

It may be stated that it is the responsibility of the executive departments to enforce economy in public expenditure. The function of audit is to bring to the notice of the proper authorities of wastefulness in public administration and cases of improper, avoidable and infructuous expenditure.

5. Performance audit - The scope of audit has been extended to cover efficiency, economy and effectiveness audit or performance audit, or full scope audit. Efficiency audit looks into whether the various schemes/projects are executed and their operations conducted economically and whether they are yielding the results expected of them, *i.e.*, the relationship between goods and services produced and resources used to produce them; and examination aimed to find out the extent to which operations are carried out in an economical and efficient manner. Economy audit looks into whether government have acquired the financial, human and physical resources in an economical manner, and whether the sanctioning and spending authorities have observed economy. Effectiveness audit is an appraisal of the performance of programmes, schemes, projects with reference to the overall targeted objectives as well as efficiency of the means adopted for the attainment of the objectives. Efficiency-cum-performance audit, wherever used, is an objective examination of the financial and operational performance of an organisation, programme, authority or function and is oriented towards identifying opportunities for greater economy, and effectiveness. The procedure for conducting performance audit covers identification of topic, preliminary study, planning and execution of audit, and reporting. While the trend towards a comprehensive approach for conducting performance of full scope audit is visible, the coverage and depth of evaluation vary according to the statutory limitations, and the organisational constraints of C&AG.

9.1.5 Audit of Receipts: The audit of receipts is neither all pervasive or as old as audit of expenditure but has come to stay in some countries. Such an audit provides for checking; (i) whether all revenues or other debts due to government have been correctly assessed, realised and credit to government account by the designated authorities; (ii) whether adequate regulations and procedures have been framed by the department/agency concerned to secure an effective check on assessment, collection and proper allocation of cases; (iii) whether such regulations and procedures are actually being carried out; (iv) whether adequate checks are imposed to ensure the prompt detection and investigation of irregularities, double refunds, fraudulent or forged refund vouchers or other loss of revenue through fraud or willful omission or negligence to levy or collect taxes or to issue refunds; and (v) review of systems and procedures to see that the internal procedures adequately secure correct and regular accounting of demands collection and refunds and pursuant of dues up to final settlement and to suggest improvement. The basic principle of audit of receipts is that it is more important to look at the general than on the particular, though individual cases of assessment, demand, collection, refund, etc. are important within the area of test check. A review of the judicial decisions taken by tax authorities is done to judge the effectiveness of the assessment procedure.

The extent and quantum of audit required to be done under each category of audit are determined by the C&AG. These are neither negotiable nor questioned. The prescribed extent and quantum of audit are structured in accordance with the design of test check, random sampling, general review, in-depth study of specified areas, etc. as may be warranted by the nature of transactions, its importance in the scheme of activities of a department and the totality of its transactions, the frequency of check and total plan of audit to be executed during a period. Institutional mechanism provides for primary check by the auditor, test check by the supervisor and control and direction by the group leader. Planning, executing and reporting of work is directed and monitored at middle and top levels of the audit hierarchy. There are built-in arrangements within the C&AG to ensure that the work assigned to each employee is carried out as prescribed. The audit is conducted both centrally where accounts and original vouchers are kept and locally where the drawing and disbursing functions are performed depending on the organisational and institutional arrangements obtaining.

9.1.6 Audit of Stores and Inventories: Audit of the accounts of stores and inventories has been developed as a part of expenditure audit with reference to the duties and responsibilities entrusted to C&AG. Audit is conducted to ascertain whether the Regulations governing purchase, receipt and issue, custody, sale and inventory taking of stores are well devised and properly carried out. The aim is also to bring to the notice of the government any deficiencies in quantities of stores held or any defects in the system of control. The audit of purchase of stores is conducted in the same manner as audit of expenditure, namely, that these are properly sanctioned, made economical and in accordance with the Rules for purchase laid down by the competent authority. The auditor has to ensure that the prices paid are reasonable and are in agreement with those shown in the contract for the supply of stores, and that the certificates of quality and quantity are furnished by the inspecting and receiving

units. Cases of uneconomical purchase of stores and losses attributable to defective or inferior quality of stores are specifically brought by the audit. Accounts of receipts, issues and balances are checked regarding accuracy, correctness and reasonableness of balances in inventories with particular reference to the specified norms for level of consumption of inventory holding. Any excess or idle inventory is specifically mentioned in the report and periodical verification of inventory is also conducted to ensure their existence. When priced accounts are maintained, the auditor should see that the prices charged are reasonable and have been reviewed from time to time. The valuation of the inventories is seen carefully so that the value accounts tally with the physical accounts and that adjustment of profits or losses due to revaluation, inventory taking or other causes is carried out.

9.1.7 Audit of Commercial Accounts: Public enterprises are required to maintain commercial accounts and are generally classified under three categories—

- (a) departmental enterprises engaged in commercial and trading operations, which are subject to the same laws, financial and other regulations as other government departments and agencies;
- (b) statutory bodies, corporations, created by specific statutes mostly financed by government in the form of loans, grants, etc.; and
- (c) government companies set up under the Companies Act, 2013.

The audit of departmental concerns is undertaken in the same manner as any department of government where commercial accounts are kept. Audit of statutory bodies or corporations depends on the nature and type of the statute governing the bodies or corporations. Both financial and accounts audit are conducted by the C&AG, and where compilation of accounts is vested with the C&AG, functions, norms and standards of works usually followed by the professional auditors are adopted *mutatis mutandis*. Government companies have their own auditors under the statute appointed by C&AG. In addition, the C&AG conducts a supplementary test audit of the accounts, as well as periodical financial audit and appraisal of performance. The C&AG also issues direction to the company auditors for reporting on specific aspects of their audit work. These are reviewed, and condensed in the audit reports to the government/legislatures. C&AG has adopted the mechanism of an Audit Board-comprising of representatives of the audit and nominees of government including functional specialists to process reviews or appraisals on performance.

Role of C&AG is prescribed under sub section (5), (6) and (7) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Section 143(5) of the Act states that, in the case of a Government company or any other company owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Central Government, or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments, the comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall appoint the auditor under sub-section (5) or sub-section (7) of section 139 i.e. appointment of First Auditor or Subsequent Auditor and direct such auditor the manner in which the accounts of the

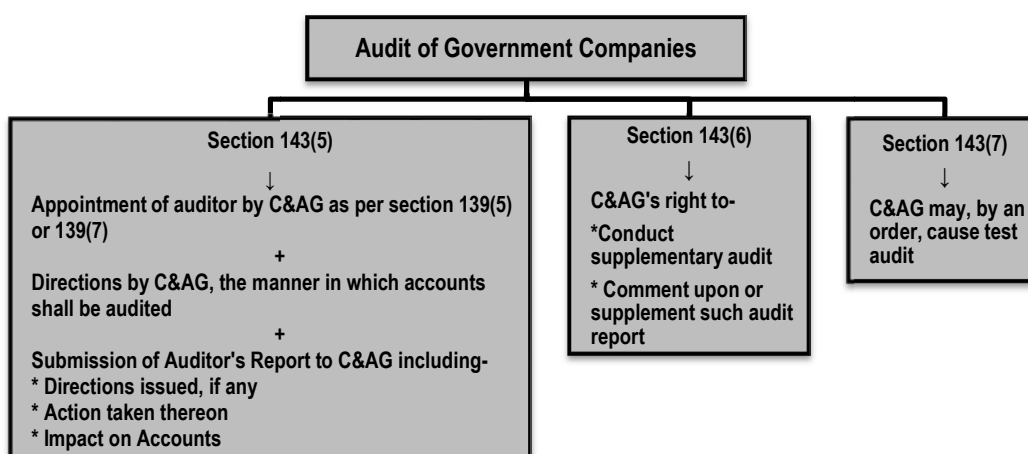
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Government company are required to be audited and thereupon the auditor so appointed shall submit a copy of the audit report to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India which, among other things, include the directions, if any, issued by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, the action taken thereon and its impact on the accounts and financial statement of the company.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall within sixty days from the date of receipt of the audit report have a right to,

- (a) conduct a **supplementary audit under section 143(6)(a)**, of the financial statement of the company by such person or persons as he may authorize in this behalf; and for the purposes of such audit, require information or additional information to be furnished to any person or persons, so authorised, on such matters, by such person or persons, and in such form, as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India may direct; and
- (b) **comment upon or supplement such audit report under section 143(6)(b)**. Any comments given by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India upon, or supplement to, the audit report shall be sent by the company to every person entitled to copies of audited financial statements under sub-section (1) of section 136 i.e. every member of the company, to every trustee for the debenture-holder of any debentures issued by the company, and to all persons other than such member or trustee, being the person so entitled and also be placed before the annual general meeting of the company at the same time and in the same manner as the audit report.

Test Audit under section 143(6)(b): Further, without prejudice to the provisions relating to audit and auditor, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India may, in case of any company covered under sub-section (5) or sub-section (7) of section 139, if he considers necessary, by an order, cause test audit to be conducted of the accounts of such company and the provisions of section 19A of the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, shall apply to the report of such test audit.



As stated above, in the case of a government company, audit is conducted by professional auditors appointed on the advice of the C&AG and the latter is authorised under section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 to conduct supplementary or test audit.

The C&AG shall direct the manner in which the company's accounts shall be audited by the statutory auditors and give such auditors instructions in regard to any matter relating to the performance of his functions as such. The directions under section 143(6)(a) broadly covers the system of book-keeping and accounts, internal control etc.

The C&AG has power to conduct a supplementary or test audit of the company's accounts by such person as he may authorise in this behalf and for the purposes of such audit require information or additional information to be furnished to any person or persons so authorised on such matters by such person or persons and in such form as the C&AG may by general or special order, direct.

The statutory auditors shall submit a copy of their audit report to the C&AG who shall have a right to comment upon or supplement the audit report submitted by the statutory auditors in such manner as he may think fit. Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 imposes a duty on the board of directors of a company to give an explanation or comments on every reservation, or adverse remarks or disclaimer contained in the auditors' report and secretarial audit report of the Company Secretary in practice. In the absence of similar provisions requiring the company to give reply on the reservation made by the C&AG, the board of directors of such a company is not bound to give information or explanation in respect of such comments.

The general standards, principles, techniques and procedures for audit adopted by the C&AG are a mixture of government audit and commercial audit as known and practiced by professional auditors. The concepts of autonomy and accountability of the institution / bodies / corporations / companies have influenced the nature and scope of audit in applying the conventional audit from the angle of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

9.1.8 Reporting Procedures: The effectiveness of an audit depends on reporting results to the proper authority so that appropriate action may be taken to rectify the irregularities or impropriety where possible or to prevent re-occurrence. The right as also the obligation to report on the results of audit findings is inherent to the institution of the Auditor General and is usually safeguarded in the Constitution and related enactments. Article 151 of the Indian Constitution enjoins that the C&AG shall report on the accounts of the Union and of each of the States to the President or the Governor concerned and the report shall cause the report to be laid before the legislatures. The reports should not only be presented to the legislatures but thereafter also publicised adequately in order to create a proper climate of public opinion for taking remedial action where necessary, on the findings of the Auditor General. This may also constitute a more effective safeguard in the future.

In India the reporting is factual and the conclusions are left to be drawn by the reader. This is presumably to ensure total objectivity. Nothing debar C&AG from making recommendations in the audit report but traditionally this has been left to be done by the Public Accounts

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Committee. The overall Indian position regarding reporting standards contained in instructions issued by the C&AG on the subject. Experience and professional judgment ultimately determines what is to be included in the audit reports. The auditor has to be a thorough professional and the audit reports have to be prepared with great skill for both the presentation and contents should compel readership.

9.2 Audit of Local Bodies

9.2.1 Background: A municipality can be defined as a unit of local self-government in an urban area. By the term 'local self-government' is ordinarily understood the administration of a locality – a village, a town, a city or any other area smaller than a state – by a body representing the local inhabitants, possessing fairly large autonomy, raising at least a part of its revenue through local taxation and spending its income on services which are regarded as local and, therefore, distinct from state and central services. The discussion in following paragraphs is based on an article "Audit of Municipal Administration" by R. Chandrasekharan.

By 1947, the year of independence of India, most of the urban and semi-urban areas had been constituted into municipalities of one kind or another. Among them were the premier corporations of Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata each with a special kind of constitutional structure, better financial resources and subject to less state control than other municipal bodies. The service which the local bodies had to render was restricted to education, public health, sanitation, medical relief, roads and a few public works. This was so because these bodies were considered to be inefficient and they lacked adequate financial resources. These bodies derived their revenues from a number of sources – taxes on property, taxes on trade, taxes on persons; fees and licences, non-tax resources such as rent of land, houses, income from commercial undertakings; government grants, etc.

Municipal government in India covers five distinct types of urban local authorities, viz., the municipal corporations, the municipal councils, the notified area committees, the town area committees and the cantonment committees. The taxation powers of the corporations are confined to a few items and are of a generally compulsive nature; on the other hand the tax powers of the other types of urban local authorities cover a wider range, optional in nature and subject to a procedure for their imposition requiring the final sanction of the state governments. Municipal authorities are endowed with specific local functions covering (a) regulatory, (b) maintenance and (c) development activities.

Expenditure incurred by the municipalities and corporations can be broadly classified under the following heads: (a) general administration and revenue collection, (b) public health, (c) public safety, (d) education, (e) public works, and (f) others such as interest payments, etc.

Property taxes and octroi are the major sources of revenue of the municipal authorities; other municipal taxes are profession tax, non-mechanised vehicles tax, taxes on advertisements, taxes on animals and boats, tolls, show-tax, etc. Local bodies may receive different types of grants from the state administration as well. Broadly, the revenue grants are of three categories:

- (a) *General purpose grants*: These are primarily intended to substantially bridge the gap between the needs and resources of the local bodies.
- (b) *Specific purpose grants*: These grants which are tied to the provision of certain services or performance of certain tasks.
- (c) *Statutory and compensatory grants*: These grants, under various enactments, are given to local bodies as compensation on account of loss of any revenue on taking over a tax by state government from local government.

9.2.2 Financial Administration: It would be imminent on the part of the auditor to understand financial administration of local bodies before embarking upon the audit. Some of the aspects are as under:

Budgetary Procedure: This is geared to subserve the twin considerations of financial accountability and control of expenditure. The main objective is to ensure that funds are raised and moneys are spent by the executive departments in accordance with the rules and regulations and within the limits of sanction and authorisation by the legislature or council. Budget preparation is usually the occasion for determining the levels of taxation and rates and the ceilings on expenditure.

Municipal budget formats and heads of accounts vary from state to state. There are variations between the corporation and municipalities. One important feature of the municipal budgets is that there is no strict separation between revenue and capital items; usually there is a 'head' called extraordinary items which cover most of the capital transactions. There are, however, a number of special funds (e.g. roads) or in some cases separate budgets for specific municipal functions (e.g. education) or enterprise activities (e.g., water supply and sanitation, transport, electricity, etc.)

Expenditure Control: The system of financial control existing in the state and central government level is conditioned by the fact that there is a clear demarcation between the legislature and executive. The integration of legislation and executive powers in the municipal council makes it difficult for its executive to function as its inquisitorial body as well. Moreover the separation of executive powers and functions in municipal government cannot accommodate the existence of an independent finance officer responsible to the municipal council or its executive committee. This leaves the system of external audit by state government as the only instrument of controlling municipal expenditure.

Accounting System: Municipal accounting and budget format have been criticised as neither simple nor comprehensible, sometimes providing inadequate information and at other times a surfeit of information. Both these situations are not conducive to a proper system of management information.

9.2.3 Objective of Audit of Local Bodies: The external control of municipal expenditure is exercised by the state governments through the appointment of auditors to examine municipal accounts. The municipal corporations of Delhi, Mumbai and a few others have

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powers to appoint their own auditors for regular external audit. The important objectives of audit are:

- (a) reporting on the fairness of the content and presentation of financial statements;
- (b) reporting upon the strengths and weaknesses of systems of financial control;
- (c) reporting on the adherence to legal and/or administrative requirements;
- (d) reporting upon whether value is being fully received on money spent; and
- (e) detection and prevention of error, fraud and misuse of resources.

Audit is another method of financial control on local governments. This provision is coupled with the privilege of *ultra vires*. An action of the local authority if it is beyond legal authority can result in 'surcharge' by audit. This procedure is a legacy of colonial days and even in England it is being resorted to less and less. This may well be because of the increasing competence of the local government authorities.

In addition to the external audit, it is also opined by the learned author that there should be a system of internal audit in all municipal institutions. Internal audit should be provided by the institutions' own staff. It should be performed on a continuous basis according to a well defined programme. The external auditor should be able to rely upon the work of the internal audit as forming part of a complete system of internal financial control. Where there is no internal audit, as may happen in the case of small or poorly staffed municipalities, the external auditor himself has to do detailed checking. As described under government audit above, increasing attention is being given, to what is described as 'value for money' audit. This kind of audit focuses upon assessment of whether urban institutions are fulfilling their responsibilities with efficiency, economy and effectiveness (sometimes known as 'the three Es').

9.2.4 Audit Programme for local bodies

- (i) The Local Fund Audit Wing of the State Govt. is generally in-charge of the audit of municipal accounts. Sometimes bigger municipal corporations e.g. Delhi, Mumbai etc have power to appoint their own auditors for regular external audit. So the auditor should ensure his appointment.
- (ii) The auditor while auditing the local bodies should report on the fairness of the contents and presentation of financial statements, the strengths and weaknesses of system of financial control, the adherence to legal and/or administrative requirements; whether value is being fully received on money spent. His objective should be to detect errors and fraud and misuse of resources.
- (iii) The auditor should ensure that the expenditure incurred conforms to the relevant provisions of the law and is in accordance with the financial rules and regulations framed by the competent authority.
- (iv) He should ensure that all types of sanctions, either special or general, accorded by the competent authority.

- (v) He should ensure that there is a provision of funds and the expenditure is incurred from the provision and the same has been authorized by the competent authority.
- (vi) The auditor should check that the different schemes, programmes and projects, where large financial expenditure has been incurred, are running economically and getting the expected results.

9.3 Audit of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's)

9.3.1 Background: NGOs can be defined as non-profit making organisations which raise funds from members, donors or contributors apart from receiving donation of time, energy and skills for achieving their social objectives like imparting education, providing medical facilities, economic assistance to poor, managing disasters and emergent situations. Therefore, this definition of NGO would include religious organisations, voluntary health and welfare agencies, charitable organisations, hospitals, old age homes, research foundations etc. The scope of services rendered by NGOs is extremely wide and as such cannot be covered in a small definition. Some examples of NGOs operating in India include Child Relief and You (CRY), NORAD, UNICEF, Godhuli, Vidya, Concern India Foundation., etc.

Non-Governmental Organisations are generally incorporated as societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or as a trust under the India Trust Act, 1882, or under any other law corresponding to these Laws enforced in any part of India. NGOs can also be incorporated as a company under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. None of the above mentioned Act warrant a mandatory registration under them for an NGO. But if an NGO is created as a trust and trust relates to immovable property worth more than one hundred rupees, the provision of Section 17(1) of the Registration Act, 1908 read with Section 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 must be complied with and the registration of trust becomes mandatory. In some states, such as the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat, where Public Trusts Acts have been passed, such as the Bombay Public Trusts Act 1950, all charitable trusts have to be registered under these specific Public Trusts Acts. Registration under the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 would also be invoked in many cases.

NGOs registered under the Companies Act, 2013 must maintain their books of account under the accrual basis as required by the provisions of section 128 of the said Act. If the accounts are not maintained on accrual basis, it would amount to non-compliance of the provision of the Companies Act, 2013. The NGOs which are not registered under the Companies Act, 2013 are allowed to maintain accounts either an accrual basis or cash basis.

9.3.2 Sources and applications of funds: The main sources of funds include grants and donations, fund raising programmes, advertisements, fees from the members, technical assistance fees / fee for services rendered, subscriptions, gifts, sale of produce or publications, etc.

Donations and grants received in the nature of promoter's contribution are in the nature of capital receipts and shown as liabilities in the Balance Sheet of NGO. These may either be in the form of corpus contribution or a contribution towards revolving fund. A contribution made towards the capital or the corpus of an NGO is known as corpus contribution. The donors are

generally required to specify whether the donation/grant given by him shall form part of the corpus of the NGO. Such contributions are generally given with reference to the total funds required by an NGO. Section 11(1)(d) of the Income Tax Act 1961 also states that income in the form of voluntary contributions made with a specific direction that they shall form part of the corpus of the trust or institution shall not be included in the computation of total income. The objective of a contribution or grant towards a Revolving Fund is to rotate the amount by giving temporary loans from the fund to other NGO or beneficiaries for their projects and then recover the loan so as to give temporary loans again and so on. However, any interest earned from the beneficiary on such temporary loans from the revolving fund could be either added back to the fund or credited to the Income and Expenditure Account depending on restrictions laid down by the authority providing the contribution (for the revolving fund) or by the rules and regulations laid down by the concerned NGO in this regard.

Donations and grants received for acquisition of specific fixed assets are those grants whose primary condition is that an NGO accepting them should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire the assets for which the grant is given.

Many a times NGOs receive contributions in kind. These contributions include assets such as land, buildings, vehicles, office equipment, etc. and articles related to programmes / projects such as food, books, building materials, clothes, beds, and raw material for training purposes, e.g., Wool, reeds, cloth, etc.

The areas of application of funds for an NGO include Establishment Costs, Office and Administrative Expenses, Maintenance Expenses, Programme / Project Expenses, Charity, Donations and Contributions given, etc.

9.3.3 Provisions Relating to Audit: The auditors of an NGO registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (or under any law corresponding to this Act, in force in any part of India) or the Indian Trusts Act 1882 are normally appointed by the Management of the Society or Trust. The auditors of NGO registered under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 are appointed by the members of the company. Some of the statutes such as the Companies Act, 2013, Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976, Income Tax Act 1961 required that the accounts of the NGO be audited and submitted to the prescribed authorities and failure to do so could lead to forfeiture of certain exemptions and benefits. In the case of NGO/PDA's different statutes have specified certain audit reports. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976 has prescribed the format and requires that the same be furnished to the Ministry of Home Affairs within 60 days from the close of the financial year i.e. by May 30 each year.

While planning the audit, the auditor may concentrate on the following:

- (i) Knowledge of the NGO's work, its mission and vision, areas of operations and environment in which it operate.
- (ii) Updating knowledge of relevant statutes especially with regard to recent amendments, circulars, judicial decisions viz. Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976, Societies Registration Act, 1860, Income Tax Act 1961 etc. and the Rules related to the statutes.

- (iii) Reviewing the legal form of the Organisation and its Memorandum of Association, Articles of Association, Rules and Regulations.
- (iv) Reviewing the NGO's Organisation chart, then Financial and Administrative Manuals, Project and Programme Guidelines, Funding Agencies Requirements and formats, budgetary policies if any.
- (v) Examination of minutes of the Board/Managing Committee/Governing Body/Management and Committees thereof to ascertain the impact of any decisions on the financial records.
- (vi) Study the accounting system, procedures, internal controls and internal checks existing for the NGO and verify their applicability.
- (vii) Setting of materiality levels for audit purposes.
- (viii) The nature and timing of reports or other communications.
- (ix) The involvement of experts and their reports.
- (x) Review the previous year's Audit Report.

The **audit programme** should include in a sequential order all assets, liabilities, income and expenditure ensuring that no material item is omitted.

- (i) **Corpus Fund:** The contributions / grants received towards corpus be vouched with special reference to the letters from the donor(s). The interest income be checked with Investment Register and Physical Investments in hand.
- (ii) **Reserves:** Vouch transfers from projects / programmes with donors letters and board resolutions of NGO. Also check transfer of gross value of asset sold from capital reserve to general reserve and adjustments during the year.
- (iii) **Ear-marked Funds:** Check requirements of donors institutions, board resolution of NGO, rules and regulations of the schemes of the ear-marked funds.
- (iv) **Project / Agency Balances:** Vouch disbursements and expenditure as per agreements with donors for each of the balances.
- (v) **Loans:** Vouch loans with loan agreements, counterfoil of receipt issued.
- (vi) **Fixed Assets:** Vouch all acquisitions / sale or disposal of assets including depreciation and the authorisations for the same. Also check donor's letters/agreements for the grant. In the case of immovable property check title, etc.
- (vii) **Investments:** Check Investment Register and the investments physically ensuring that investments are in the name of the NGO. Verify further investments and dis-investments for approval by the appropriate authority and reference in the bank accounts for the principal amount and interest.
- (viii) **Cash in Hand:** Physically verify the cash in hand and imprest balances, at the close of the year and whether it tallies with the books of account.

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- (ix) **Bank Balance:** Check the bank reconciliation statements and ascertain details for old outstanding and unadjusted amounts.
- (x) **Inventory:** Verify inventory in hand and obtain certificate from the management for the quantities and valuation of the same.
- (xi) **Programme and Project Expenses:** Verify agreement with donor/contributor(s) supporting the particular programme or project to ascertain the conditions with respect to undertaking the programme/project and accordingly, in the case of programmes/projects involving contracts, ensure that income tax is deducted, deposited and returns filed and verify the terms of the contract.
- (xii) **Establishment Expenses:** Verify that provident fund, life insurance premium, employees state insurance and their administrative charges are deducted, contributed and deposited within the prescribed time. Also check other office and administrative expenses such as postage, stationery, travelling, etc.

The receipt of income of NGO may be checked on the following lines:

- (i) **Contributions and Grants for projects and programmes:** Check agreements with donors and grants letters to ensure that funds received have been accounted for. Check that all foreign contribution receipts are deposited in the foreign contribution bank account as notified under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.
- (ii) **Receipts from fund raising programmes:** Verify in detail the internal control system and ascertain who are the persons responsible for collection of funds and mode of receipt. Ensure that collections are counted and deposited in the bank daily.
- (iii) **Membership Fees:** Check fees received with Membership Register. Ensure proper classification is made between entrance and annual fees and life membership fees. Reconcile fees received with fees to be received during the year.
- (iv) **Subscriptions:** Check with subscription register and receipts issued. Reconcile subscription received with printing and dispatch of corresponding magazine / circulars / periodicals. Check the receipts with subscription rate schedule.
- (v) **Interest and Dividends:** Check the interest and dividends received and receivable with investments held during the year.

9.4 Miscellaneous Audits

9.4.1 Audit of a Sole Trader: A sole trader is under no legal obligation to have his accounts audited. However, many such individuals get their financial statement audited due to regulatory requirements, such as inventory brokers or on a specific instructions of the bank for approval of loans, etc. As such, he can determine the scope of the audit as well as the conditions under which it will be carried out. For example, he can stipulate that only a partial audit shall be carried out, that certain parts of the accounts shall not be checked or that the auditor also shall prepare the final statements of account. He can also decide whether the

audit shall be carried out continuously or at the end of the year.

On these considerations, it is desirable that the contract of appointment of auditor in such a case should be in writing; also that it should clearly define the scope of the work which the auditor is expected to carry out. This helps to prevent misunderstanding. If the appointment of the auditor is not in writing, the auditor should write to his client explaining the scope of his duties. While doing so, he should state the limitations, if any, placed upon his work to obtain the client's confirmation.

The advantages discussed in following paragraphs of audit in case of a sole trader are much the same as those in the case of a partnership.

9.4.2 Audit of a Firm: The auditor to a firm is usually appointed by the partners either on the basis of a decision taken by them or to comply with a condition in the partnership agreement. His remuneration is also fixed by the partners. It is important that the letter of appointment should clearly state the nature and scope of audit which is to be carried out and particulars of limitations, if any, under which he would have to function.

The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 does not prescribe audit of a partnership firm. Nevertheless, for the verification of adjustment in the accounts of partners made in respect of profits and losses, interest and remuneration of partners, their contribution to capital, etc., it is necessary that the auditor should have a knowledge of the provisions in this regard under the Act—especially that of powers and duties of partners and their right to profit and capital under different situations and circumstances. The auditor may, particularly, ensure application of accounting standards prescribed by the Institute. In case the firm is required to get its accounts audited under the requirements of any statute, the auditor will have to qualify the report in case of non-compliance with the accounting standards. Alternatively, only disclosure of non-compliance with the accounting standards, would be sufficient without making it a subject matter of qualification. Also, before starting the audit, he should examine the partnership agreement and note the provisions therein as regards the following matters:

- (1) The name and style under which the business shall be conducted.
- (2) The duration of the partnership, if any, that has been agreed upon.
- (3) The amount of capital that shall be contributed by each partner—whether it will be fixed or could be varied from year to year.
- (4) The period at the end of which the accounts of the partnership will be closed periodically and the proportions in which the profit shall be divided among the partners or losses shall have to be contributed by them; whether the losses shall be borne by the partners or whether any of the partners will not be required to do so.
- (5) The provisions as regards maintenance of books of account and the matters which must be taken into account for determining the profits of the firm available for division among the partners *e.g.*, creation of reserves, provision for depreciation, etc. also the period within which accounts can be reopened for correcting a manifest error.

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- (6) Borrowing capacity of the partnership (when it is not implied as in the case of non-trading firms).
- (7) The rate at which interest will be allowed on the capitals and loans provided by partners and the rate at which it will be charged on their drawings and current accounts.
- (8) Whether any salaries are payable to the partners or withdrawals are permitted against shares of profits and, if so, to what extent?
- (9) Duties of the partners as regards the management of business of the firm; also, the partners who shall act as managing partners.
- (10) Who shall operate the bank account of the firm? How will the surplus funds of the partnership be invested?
- (11) Limitations and restrictions that have been agreed upon, the rights and powers of partners and on their implied authority to pledge the firm's credit or to render it liable.

In the absence of a partnership agreement, the provisions of the Act which concern the auditor are the following:

- (i) Each partner is required to contribute an equal amount of capital.
- (ii) The partners share equally in profits and losses.
- (iii) The partners are not entitled to any interest on capital.
- (iv) Where a partner is entitled to interest on the capital subscribed by him, such interest will be payable only out of profits.
- (v) A partner is entitled to interest at 6 per cent per annum on his advances and loans over and above the capital.
- (vi) Every partner can take part in the management of the business. A partner is, however, not entitled to receive any remuneration for taking part in the conduct of the business.
- (vii) Every partner has the right to inspect and to take a copy of any of the books of the firm.
- (viii) A partner is entitled to be indemnified for all payments made and liabilities incurred by him in the ordinary course of business or in the preservation of the firm's property.
- (ix) The property of the firm must be held and used by the partners exclusively for the purpose of business.
- (x) If a partner derives any profit for himself from any transaction of the firm or from the use of the property or business connections of the firm or the firm name, he must account for that profit and pay it to the firm; also the profit from any competing business carried on by a partner without other partners' consent must also be accounted for and paid to the firm.
- (xi) In the absence of any usage or custom of trade to the contrary, the implied authority of partner does not empower him to:
 - (a) submit a dispute relating to the business of the firm to arbitration;

- (b) open a bank account on behalf of the firm in his own name;
 - (c) compromise or relinquish any claim or portion of a claim by the firm;
 - (d) withdraw a suit or proceeding filed on behalf of the firm;
 - (e) admit any liability in a suit or proceeding against the firm;
 - (f) acquire immovable property on behalf of the firm;
 - (g) transfer immovable property belonging to the firm; or
 - (h) enter into partnership on behalf of the firm.
- (xii) The firm is liable to third parties:
- (a) if a partner, acting within the scope of his apparent authority, receives money and misapplies it, or
 - (b) if the firm in the ordinary course of the business receives money, which is misapplied by a partner.
- (xiii) No person can be introduced as a partner without the consent of the other partners.
- (xiv) Any differences arising as to ordinary matters connected with the business are to be decided by the majority of the partners, but no change can be made in the nature of the business without the consent of all the partners.
- (xv) If, on the death or retirement of a partner, no final settlement has been effected and the business is carried on by the surviving or continuing partners, the outgoing partner or his estate has the option of claiming:
- (a) such share of profits as may be attributable to his share of the assets; or
 - (b) interest at 6 per cent per annum on his share of partnership assets.
- (xvi) On dissolution of the partnership, every partner has the right to have the goodwill of the business sold for the common benefit of all the partners.
- (xvii) On a dissolution of the firm, the losses, including deficiencies of capital must be made good:
- (a) first out of profits;
 - (b) next out of capital; and
 - (c) lastly, by the partners individually in the proportion in which they share profits.
- (xviii) On the dissolution of the firm, assets are to be applied in the following order:
- (a) in paying the firm's liabilities to third parties;
 - (b) in repaying partner's advances and loans;
 - (c) in repaying partner's capital; and
 - (d) the residue if any, is to be divided amongst the partners in the proportion in which they share profits.

Advantages - On broad considerations, the advantages of audit of accounts of a partnership could be stated as follows:

- (1) Audited accounts provide a convenient and reliable means of settling accounts between the partners and, thereby, the possibility of occurrence of a dispute among them is mitigated. On this consideration, it is usually provided in and accepted by the partners, shall be binding upon them, unless some manifest error is brought to light within a specified period subsequent to the accounts having been signed.
- (2) On the retirement or death of a partner, audited accounts, which have been accepted by the partners, constitute a reliable evidence for computing the amounts due to the retiring partner or to the representative of the deceased partner in respect of his share of capital, profits and goodwill.
- (3) The accounts of a partnership, which have been audited, are generally accepted by the Income Tax Department as the basis for computing the assessable income of the partners and also for the settlement of their liability in respect of Wealth Tax.
- (4) Audited statement of accounts are relied upon by the banks when advancing loans, as well as by prospective purchasers of the business, as evidence of the profitability of the concern and its financial position.
- (5) Audited statements of account can be helpful in the negotiations to admit a person as a partner, especially when they are available for a number of past years.
- (6) An audit is an effective safeguard against any undue advantage being taken by a working partner or partners especially in the case of those partners who are not actively associated with the working of the firm.

Matters which should be specially considered in the audit of accounts of a partnership:

- (i) Confirming that the letter of appointment, signed by a partner, duly authorised, clearly states the nature and scope of audit contemplated by the partners, specially the limitation, if any, under which the auditor shall have to function.
- (ii) Studying the minute book, if any, maintained to record the policy decision taken by partners specially the minutes relating to authorisation of extraordinary and capital expenditure, raising of loans; purchase of assets, extraordinary contracts entered into and other such matters as are not of a routine nature.
- (iii) Verifying that the business in which the partnership is engaged is authorised by the partnership agreement; or by any extension or modification thereof agreed to subsequently.
- (iv) Examining whether books of account appear to be reasonable and are considered adequate in relation to the nature of the business of the partnership.
- (v) Verifying generally that the interest of no partner has suffered prejudicially by an activity engaged in by the partnership which, it was not authorised to do under the partnership deed or by any violation of a provision in the partnership agreements.

- (vi) Confirming that a provision for the firm's tax payable by the partnership has been made in the accounts before arriving at the amount of profit divisible among the partners.
- (vii) Verifying that the profits and losses have been divided among the partners in their agreed profit-sharing ratio.

From the foregoing steps involved in the audit of a partnership it would be observed that like the audit of every other commercial undertaking, it culminates in the verification of the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss to ensure that these exhibit a true and fair state of affairs of the firm.

The object of examining the partnership agreement, which is an important feature of such an audit, is that the auditor may be able to report to the partners if the interest of any partner has been prejudicially affected, on account of the firm having engaged itself in an activity which it was not authorised to do or violation of any provision of the partnership agreement.

Reports on accounts of sole traders and partnerships: There is no statutory form of auditor's report in the case of sole traders and partnerships. Often the auditors of sole traders and firms have nothing to say on the audited accounts except "Audited and found correct" or "Examined and found correct". This form of reporting is not recommended as it gives no indication of the extent of the examination of accounts that has been carried out.

The Guidance Note on Members' Duties regarding Engagements involving Compilation of Financial Statements to provide guidance on the professional responsibilities of the members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, when an engagement to compile financial statements or other financial information is undertaken and the form and content of the report issued in connection with such a compilation so that the association of the name of the member with the financial statements is not misconstrued by a user of the statements as the same having been audited by him.

For the member, the objective of a compilation engagement is to use accounting expertise, as opposed to auditing expertise, to collect, classify and summarise financial information. This ordinarily entails reducing detailed data to a manageable and understandable form without the requirement to test the assertions underlying that information. The procedures employed are not designed and do not enable the member to express any opinion on the financial information. However, users of the compiled financial information derive some benefit as a result of the member's involvement because the service has been performed with professional competence and due care.

A compilation engagement would ordinarily include the preparation of financial statements (which may or may not be a complete set of financial statements) but may also include the collection, classification and summarisation of other financial information. Engagements to provide limited assistance to a client in the preparation of financial statements (for example, on the selection of an appropriate accounting policy) do not constitute an engagement to compile financial information.

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It is essential that the member clearly brings out the nature of association with the financial statements and the nature of the work performed by him. The following recommendations are made in this regard:

- (i) The title of the report should be "Accountant's Report on Unaudited Financial Statements" and not an 'Auditor's Report'.
- (ii) The report should be addressed to the appointing authority.
- (iii) The report should identify the financial information compiled, also stating that it is based on the information provided by the management.
- (iv) The report should clearly state that the financial statements are not audited.
- (v) In describing the engagement, ambiguous terms such as 'review', 'general review', 'check' etc., should not be used.
- (vi) Date of the report should be mentioned.
- (vii) Name and address of the firm of the member appointed for carrying out the compilation engagement should be mentioned.
- (viii) Signatures and the designation (sole proprietor/partner) and membership number should appear in the report.

An example of the report is given below:

Example of an Accountant's Report on Unaudited Financial Statements

To.....

On the basis of information provided by management we have compiled the balance sheet of (*name of the entity*) as of March 31, XXXX and the statement of profit and loss for the period then ended. The balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss are in agreement with the books of account. We have not audited or reviewed these financial statements and accordingly express no opinion thereon.

Date:

For A & Co.
Signature (Name of the partner and membership number)
Partner
Chartered Accountants

9.4.3 Audit of Small Companies: The duties and responsibilities of the auditors in respect of the individual small company client are the same as in larger audits and the satisfactory accomplishment of the work requires the skilful adaptation and application of the principles of auditing to the individual case. Because the relationship with the directors is frequently less formal, it is particularly important that the arrangement and scope of the work should be clearly defined and recorded. A number of problems relating to small companies and procedural matters of importance in this respect are, therefore, given in the following paragraphs:

(1) Letter of Engagement - It is advisable for the auditor to submit to their client and to receive an acknowledgement of the precise scope of their responsibilities both in respect of the audit and any additional work to be undertaken. At the time of engagement, the auditors should explain to the director's management's responsibilities for the preparation of the accounts and establishing a system of internal control appropriate to the needs of the business. The letter should also explain the reliance which the auditors can place upon an effective system. This should subsequently be confirmed in writing, possibly in the engagement letter.

(2) Internal control - At an early stage in the audit, the auditors should take care to bring to the directors' attention their findings on the system of internal control.

Problems in small companies arise in the application of auditing principles and procedures. Due to inadequate staff they are unable to apply these principles in totality. These problems mainly arise from:

- (a) substantial domination of the accounting and financial functions by one person; and
- (b) limitations in the effectiveness from the audit point of view of the system of internal control rendered inevitable by the small number of employees.

Either or both of the above points can be present to a significant extent in most of the small companies.

The major difference from the audit point of view between the small company and the large company will be the extent to which the system of internal control and staff organisation provide a check on the work of one person so that it is proved independently by or is complementary to the work of another. Whilst internal control and internal check in a small company may be effective for its primary purpose as a check for management use, they would be defective as a check on management itself. These limitations in the effectiveness of the internal control from the audit point of view may so reduce its value that the auditors will need to consider extending their audit procedures. This will require them to increase the amount of testing of transactions and to intensify the procedures for the verification of liabilities and assets including, for example, verification of inventory taking and confirmation of trade receivable balances by direct communication.

Where shortcomings in internal control arise because of small number of employees the internal control letter whilst acknowledging this should include suggestions for improvement. In such circumstances these would frequently take the form of suggestions for strengthening the director's supervision and control.

In the audits of small companies it will become necessary, despite an extension of detailed audit procedures to rely to a more significant extent on the representations of management, frequently not directly confirmed by outside evidence or by opening of or records maintained by other personnel of the company. In these circumstances, the auditors must consider whether their examination of records of the company, the evidence available to them and their knowledge of all the circumstances affecting the company are consistent with and support the representations of

management and for which direct confirmatory evidence is not available may not be relied on by the auditors. They must consider whether the surrounding evidence as a whole is consistent with and sufficient in their judgment to support these representations to their satisfaction.

If in the circumstances the auditors form the opinion that the records are adequate and have been properly maintained, they may place reliance on them as a basis for the preparation of accounts showing a true and fair view.

However, if they are not able to do this, it will be necessary for them to state clearly in the report the reservation they have to make.

(3) Letter of representations - After discussion with the directors at the conclusion of the audit and before signing the auditor's report, a letter of representation on the company's letter head addressed to the auditors should be obtained. The purpose of such letters is to place on record representation of management on significant matters affecting the account such as the ownership and basis of stating the amount of assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities. In addition, they act as a reminder to management of their responsibilities. Such letters, however, do not relieve the auditors of any of their responsibilities.

9.4.4 Audit of Charitable Institutions: In the case of the audit of a charitable institution, attention should be paid to the following matters-

(1) General

- (i) Studying the constitution under which the charitable institution has been set up. It may be registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, as a company limited by guarantee or as a trust. If the charitable institution is a public trust, the provision of the State Legislation, if any, affecting its accounts and audit should be taken into account.
- (ii) Verifying whether the institution is being managed in the manner contemplated by the law under which it has been set up.
- (iii) Examining the system of internal check, especially as regards accounting of amounts collected.
- (iv) Verifying in detail the income and confirming that the amounts received have been deposited in the bank regularly and promptly.

(2) Subscriptions and donations

- (i) Ascertaining, if any, the changes made in amount of annual or life membership subscription during the year.
- (ii) Whether official receipts are issued;
 - (a) confirming that adequate control is imposed over unused receipt books;
 - (b) obtaining all receipt books covering the period under review;
 - (c) test checking the counterfoils with the cash book; any cancelled receipts being

specially looked into;

- (d) obtaining the printed list of subscriptions and donations and agreeing them with the total collections shown in the accounts;
 - (e) examining the system of internal check regarding moneys received from box collections, flag days, etc. and checking the amount received from representatives, with the correspondence and the official receipts issued; paying special attention to the system of control exercised over collections and the steps taken to ensure that all collections made have been accounted for; and
 - (f) verifying the total subscriptions and donations received with any figures published in reports, etc. issued by the charity.
- (3) **Legacies** - Verifying the amounts received by reference to correspondence with any figures and other available information.
- (4) **Grants**
- (i) Vouching the amount received with the relevant correspondence, receipts and minute books.
 - (ii) Obtaining a certificate from a responsible official showing the amount of grants received.
- (5) **Investments Income**
- (i) Vouching the amounts received with the dividend and interest counterfoils.
 - (ii) Checking the calculations of interest received on securities bearing fixed rates of interest.
 - (iii) Checking that the appropriate dividend has been received where any investment has been sold ex-dividend or purchased cum-dividend.
 - (iv) Comparing the amounts of dividend received with schedule of investments making special enquiries into any investments held for which no dividend has been received.
- (6) **Rents**
- (i) Examining the rent roll and inspecting tenancy agreements, noting in each case:
 - (a) the amounts of the rents, and
 - (b) the due dates.
 - (ii) Vouching the rents on to the rent roll from the counterfoils of receipt books and checking the totals of the cash book.
- (7) **Special function, etc.** - Vouching gross receipts and outgoings in respect of any special functions, e.g. concerts, dramatic performance, etc., held in aid of the charity with such

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vouchers and cash statements as are necessary. In particular, verifying that the proceeds of all tickets issued have been accounted for, after making the allowance for returns.

- (8) **Income Tax Refunds** - Where income-tax has been deducted from the Investment income, it should be seen that a refund thereof has been obtained since charitable institutions are exempt from payment of Income-tax. This involves:

- (i) vouching the Income-tax refund with the correspondence with the Income-tax Department; and
- (ii) checking the calculation of the repayment of claims.

(9) **Expenditure**

- (i) Vouching payment of grants, also verifying that the grants have been paid only for a charitable purpose or purposes falling within the purview of the objects for which the charitable institution has been set up and that no trustee, director or member of the Managing Committee has benefited there from either directly or indirectly.
- (ii) Verifying the schedules of securities held, as well as inventories of properties both movable and immovable by inspecting the securities and title deeds of property and by physical verification of the movable properties on a test-basis.
- (iii) Verifying the cash and bank balances.
- (iv) Ascertaining that any funds contributed for a special purpose have been utilised for the purpose.

9.4.5 Audit of Educational Institutions (School, College or University): The special steps involved in their audit are the following-

- (1) Examine the Trust Deed or Regulations, in the case of school or college and note all the provisions affecting accounts. In the case of a university, refer to the Act of Legislature and the Regulation framed thereunder.
- (2) Read through the minutes of the meetings of the Managing Committee or Governing Body, noting resolutions affecting accounts to see that these have been duly complied with, specially the decisions as regards the operation of bank accounts and sanctioning of expenditure.
- (3) Check names entered in the Students Fee Register for each month or term, with the respective Class Registers, showing names of students on rolls and test amount of fees charged; and verify that there operates a system of internal check which ensures that demands against the students are properly raised.
- (4) Check fees received by comparing counterfoils of receipts granted with entries in the Cash Book and tracing the collections in the Fee Register to confirm that the revenue from this source has been duly accounted for.
- (5) Total up the various columns of the Fees Register for each month or term to ascertain that fees paid in advance have been carried forward and that the arrears that are

irrecoverable have been written off under the sanction of an appropriate authority.

- (6) Check admission fees with admission slips signed by the head of the institution and confirm that the amount has been credited to a Capital fund, unless the Managing Committee has taken a decision to the contrary.
- (7) See that free studentship and concessions have been granted by a person authorised to do so, having regard to the Rules prepared by the Managing Committee.
- (8) Confirm that fines for late payment or absence, etc. have been either collected or remitted under proper authority.
- (9) Confirm that hostel dues were recovered before student's accounts were closed and their deposits of caution money refunded.
- (10) Verify rental income from landed property with the rent rolls, etc.
- (11) Vouch income from endowments and legacies, as well as interest and dividends from investment; also inspect the securities in respect of investments held.
- (12) Verify any Government or local authority grant with the memo of grant. If any expense has been disallowed for purposes of grant, ascertain the reasons thereof.
- (13) Report any old heavy arrears on account of fees, dormitory rents, etc. to the Managing Committee.
- (14) Confirm that caution money and other deposits paid by students on admission, have been shown as liability in the balance sheet not transferred to revenue, unless they are not refundable.
- (15) See that the investments representing endowment funds for prizes are kept separate and any income in excess of the prizes has been accumulated and invested along with the corpus.
- (16) Verify that the Provident Fund money of the staff has been invested in appropriate securities.
- (17) Vouch donations, if any with the list published with the annual report. If some donations were meant for any specific purpose, see that the money was utilised for the purpose.
- (18) Vouch, all capital expenditure in the usual way and verify the same with the sanction for the Committee as contained in the minute book.
- (19) Vouch, in the usual manner, all establishment expenses and enquire into any unduly heavy expenditure under any head. If there was any annual budget prepared, see that any excess under any head over the budgeted amount was duly sanctioned by the Managing Committee. If not, bring it to the Committee's notice in your report.
- (20) See that increase in the salaries of the staff have been sanctioned and minuted by the Committee.
- (21) Ascertain that the system ordering inspection on receipt and issue of provisions,

foodstuffs, clothing and other equipment is efficient and all bills are duly authorised and passed before payment.

- (22) Verify the inventories of furniture, stationery, clothing, provision and all equipment etc. These should be checked by reference to Inventory Register or corresponding inventories of the previous year and values applied to various items should be test checked.
- (23) Confirm that the refund of taxes deducted from the income from investment (interest on securities etc.) has been claimed and recovered since the institutions are generally exempted from the payment of income-tax.
- (24) Finally, verify the annual statements of account and, while doing so see that separate statements of account have been prepared as regards Poor Boys Fund, Games Fund, Hostel and Provident Fund of staff, etc.

9.4.6 Audit of Hospital: The special steps involved in such an audit are stated below-

- (1) **Register of Patients:** Vouch the Register of patients with copies of bills issued to them. Verify bills for a selected period with the patients' attendance record to see that the bills have been correctly prepared. Also see that bills have been issued to all patients from whom an amount was recoverable according to the rules of the hospital.
- (2) **Collection of Cash:** Check cash collections as entered in the Cash Book with the receipts, counterfoils and other evidence for example, copies of patients bills, counterfoils of dividend and other interest warrants, copies of rent bills, etc.
- (3) **Income from Investments, Rent etc:** See by reference to the property and Investment Register that all income that should have been received by way of rent on properties, dividends, and interest on securities have been collected.
- (4) **Legacies and Donations:** Ascertain that legacies and donations received for a specific purpose have been applied in the manner agreed upon.
- (5) **Reconciliation of Subscriptions:** Trace all collections of subscription and donations from the Cash Book to the respective Registers. Reconcile the total subscriptions due (as shown by the Subscription Register and the amount collected and that still outstanding).
- (6) **Authorisation and Sanctions:** Vouch all purchases and expenses and verify that the capital expenditure was incurred only with the prior sanction of the Trustees or the Managing Committee and that appointments and increments to staff have been duly authorised.
- (7) **Grants and TDS:** Verify that grants, if any, received from Government or local authority has been duly accounted for. Also, that refund in respect of taxes deducted at source has been claimed.
- (8) **Budgets:** Compare the totals of various items of expenditure and income with the amount budgeted for them and report to the Trustees or the Managing Committee,

significant variations which have taken place.

- (9) **Internal Check:** Examine the internal check as regards the receipt and issue of stores; medicines, linen, apparatus, clothing, instruments, etc. so as to insure that purchases have been properly recorded in the Inventory Register and that issues have been made only against proper authorisation.
- (10) **Depreciation:** See that depreciation has been written off against all the assets at the appropriate rates.
- (11) **Registers:** Inspect the bonds, share scrips, title deeds of properties and compare their particulars with those entered in the property and Investment Registers.
- (12) **Inventories:** Obtain inventories, especially of stocks and stores as at the end of the year and check a percentage of the items physically; also compare their total values with respective ledger balances.
- (13) **Management Representation and Certificate:** Get proper Management Representation and Certificate with respect to various aspects covered during the course of audit.

9.4.7 Audit of Club: A club is usually constituted as a company limited by guarantee. Therefore, various provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to the audit of accounts of companies are also applicable to its audit. The special steps involved in such an audit are stated below-

- (1) Vouch the receipt on account of entrance fees with members' applications, counterfoils issued to them, as well as on a reference to minutes of the Managing Committee.
- (2) Vouch members' subscriptions with the counterfoils of receipt issued to them, trace receipts for a selected period to the Register of Members; also reconcile the amount of total subscriptions due with the amount collected and that outstanding.
- (3) Ensure that arrears of subscriptions for the previous year have been correctly brought over and arrears for the year under audit and subscriptions received in advance have been correctly adjusted.
- (4) Check totals of various columns of the Register of members and tally them across.
- (5) See the Register of Members to ascertain the Member's dues which are in arrear and enquire whether necessary steps have been taken for their recovery; the amount considered irrecoverable should be mentioned in the Audit Report.
- (6) Verify the internal check as regards members being charged with the price of foodstuffs and drinks provided to them and their guests, as well as, with the fees chargeable for the special services rendered, such as billiards, tennis, etc.
- (7) Trace debits for a selected period from subsidiary registers maintained in respect of supplies and services to members to confirm that the account of every member has been debited with amounts recoverable from him.
- (8) Vouch purchase of sports items, furniture, crockery, etc. and trace their entries into the

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respective inventory registers.

- (9) Vouch purchases of foodstuffs, cigars, wines, etc., and test their sale price so as to confirm that the normal rates of gross profit have been earned on their sales. The inventory of unsold provisions and stores, at the end of year, should be verified physically and its valuation checked.
- (10) Check the inventory of furniture, sports material and other assets physically with the respective inventory registers or inventories prepared at the end of the year.
- (11) Inspect the share scrips and bonds in respect of investments, check their current values for disclosure in final accounts; also ascertain that the arrangements for their safe custody are satisfactory.
- (12) Examine the financial powers of the secretary and, if these have been exceeded, report specific case for confirmation by the Managing Committee.

9.4.8 Audit of Cinema: The special steps involved in its audit are stated below-

- (1) Verify-
 - (a) that entrance to the cinema-hall during show is only through printed tickets;
 - (b) that they are serially numbered and bound into books;
 - (c) that the number of tickets issued for each show and class, are different though the numbers of the same class for the show on the same day, each week, run serially;
 - (d) that for advance booking a separate series of tickets is issued; and
 - (e) that the inventory of tickets is kept in the custody of a responsible official.
- (2) Confirm that at the end of show, a statement of tickets sold is prepared and cash collected is agreed with it.
- (3) Verify that a record is kept of the 'free passes' and that these are issued under proper authority.
- (4) Reconcile the amount of Entertainment Tax collected with the total number of tickets issued for each class.
- (5) Vouch the entries in the Cash Book in respect of cash collected on sale of tickets for different shows on a reference to Daily Statements which have been test checked as aforementioned with record of tickets issued for the different shows held.
- (6) Verify the charges collected for advertisement slides and shorts by reference to the Register of Slides and Shorts Exhibited kept at the cinema as well with the agreements, entered into with advertisers in this regard.
- (7) Vouch the expenditure incurred on advertisement, repairs and maintenance. No part of such expenditure should be capitalized.
- (8) Confirm that depreciation on machinery and furniture has been charged at an appropriate

rate which are higher, as compared to those admissible in the case of other businesses, in respect of similar assets.

- (9) Vouch payments on account of film hire with bills of distributors and in the process, the agreements concerned should be referred to.
- (10) Examine unadjusted balance out of advance paid to the distributors against film hire contracts to see that they are good and recoverable. If any film in respect of which an advance was paid has already run, it should be enquired as to why the advance has not been adjusted. The management should be asked to make a provision in respect of advances that are considered irrecoverable.
- (11) The arrangement for collection of the share in the restaurant income should be enquired into either a fixed sum or a fixed percentage of the taking may be receivable annually. In case the restaurant is run by the Cinema, its accounts should be checked. The audit should cover sale of various items of foodstuffs, purchase of foodstuffs, cold drink, etc. as in the case of club.

9.4.9 Audit of Hotels: There are many problems involved in any hotel audit, some of which are peculiar to the hotel industry such as control of cash assume greater proportions.

Almost all sales points in a hotel make both cash and credit sales. The auditor should reconcile the total sales reported with the total of the bills issued by the sales point; this total may take the form of a bill roll or a series of numerically controlled bills. This numerical control must be checked to ensure that all bills are included in the total. The cash element of the sales must then be checked to the cash records and the credit sales in total and detail to the guest's bills.

The special problems in a hotel audit can be summarised as follows:

(1) Internal Controls - Pilfering is one of the greatest problems in any hotel and the importance of internal control cannot be over stressed. It is the responsibility of management to introduce controls which will minimise the leakage as far as possible. Evidence of their success is provided by the preparation of regular perhaps weekly, trading accounts for each sales point and a detailed scrutiny of the resulting profit percentages, with any deviation from the anticipated form being investigated. The auditor should obtain these regular trading accounts for the period under review, examine them and obtain explanations for any apparent deviations.

If the internal control in a hotel is weak or perhaps breaks down, then a very serious problem exists for the auditor. As a result of the transient nature of many of his clients' records, the auditor must rely to a very large extent on the gross margin shown by the accounts. As a result, the scope of his audit tests will necessarily be increased and, in the event of a material margin discrepancy being unexplained he will have to consider qualifying his audit report.

(2) Room Sales - The charge for room sales is normally posted to guest bills by the receptionist or in the case of large hotels by the night auditor. The source of these entries is invariably the guest register and audit tests should be carried out to ensure that the correct

numbers of guests are charged for the correct period. Any difference between the charged rates used on the guests' bills and the standard room rate should be investigated to ensure that they have been properly authorised.

In many hotels, the housekeeper prepares a daily report of the rooms which were occupied the previous night and the number of beds kept in each room. This report tends not to be permanently retained and the auditor should ensure that a sufficient number of reports are available for him to test both with the guest register and with the individual guest's bill.

(3) Inventories - The inventories in any hotel are both readily portable and saleable particularly the food and beverage inventories. It is therefore extremely important that all movements and transfers of such inventories should be properly documented to enable control to be exercised over each individual stores areas and sales point. The auditor should carry out tests to ensure that all such documentation is accurately processed.

Areas where large quantities of inventory are held should be kept locked, the key being retained by the departmental manager. The key should be released only to trusted personnel and unauthorised persons should not be permitted in the stores areas except under constant supervision. In particular, any movement of goods in or out of the stores should be checked. Many hotels use specialised professional valuers to take and value the inventories on a continuous basis throughout the year. Such a valuation is then almost invariably used as the basis of the balance sheet inventory figure at the year end. Although such valuers are independent of the audit client, it is important that the auditor satisfies himself that the amounts included for such inventories are reasonable. In order to satisfy himself of this the auditor should consider attending at the physical inventory taking and carrying out certain pricing and calculation tests. The extent of such tests could well be limited since the figures will have been prepared independently of the hotel.

(4) Fixed Assets - The accounting policies for fixed assets of individual hotels are likely to differ. However, many hotels account for certain quasi-fixed assets such as silver and cutlery on inventory basis. This can lead to confusion between each inventory items and similar assets which are accounted for on a more normal fixed assets basis. In such cases it is important that very detailed definitions of inventory items exist and the auditor should carry out tests to ensure that the definitions have been closely followed.

(5) Casual Labour - The hotel trade operates to very large extent on casual labour. The records maintained of such wage payments are frequently inadequate. The auditor should ensure that defalcation on this account does not take place by suggesting proper controls to the management.

(6) Other points -

- (i) For ledgers coming through travel agents or other booking agencies the bills are usually made on the travel agents or booking agencies. The auditor should ensure that money are recovered from the travel agents or booking agencies as per the terms of credit allowed.

- (ii) Commission, if any, paid to travel agents or booking agents should be checked by reference to the agreement on that behalf.
- (iii) The auditor should ensure that proper records re-maintained for booking of halls and other premises for special parties and recovered on the basis of the tariff.
- (iv) The auditor should verify a few restaurant bills by reference to K.O.T.s (Kitchen Order Tickets) or basic record. This would enable the auditor to ensure that controls regarding revenue cycle are in order.
- (v) The auditor should see that costs of renovation and redecoration are treated as deferred revenue expenditure, where as costs of major alterations and additions to the hotel building and facilities capitalised.
- (vi) The auditor should ensure that proper valuation of occupancy-in-progress at the balance sheet date is made and included in the accounts.
- (vii) The auditor should satisfy himself that all taxes collected from occupants on food and occupation have been paid over to the proper authorities.
- (viii) In large hotels it is usual to operate a booth to facilitate conversion of foreign currencies to Indian rupees. The auditor should ensure compliance with the various applicable provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules framed by Foreign Exchange Dealers Association.

9.4.10 Audit of Hire Purchase and Leasing Companies: Generally speaking, hire-purchase agreement means an agreement under which goods are let on hire and under which the hirer has an option to purchase them in accordance with the terms of the agreement and includes an agreement under which-

- (i) possession of goods is delivered by the owner thereof to a person on condition that such person pays the agreed amount in periodical instalments, and
- (ii) the property in the goods is to pass to such person on the payment of the last of such instalments, and
- (iii) such person has a right to terminate the agreement at any time before the property so passes.

Thus hirer means the person who obtains or has obtained possession of goods from an owner under a hire- purchase agreement and owner means the person who lets or has let, delivers or has delivered possession of goods to a hirer under a hire-purchase agreement in order to complete the purchase of, or the acquisition of property in the goods of which the agreement relates; and includes any sum so payable by the hirer under the hire- purchase agreement by way of a deposit or other initial payment.

While checking the hire- purchase transaction, the auditor may examine the following:

- (i) Hire purchase agreement is in writing and is signed by all parties.
- (ii) Hire purchase agreement specifies clearly-
 - (a) The hire-purchase price of the goods to which the agreement relates;

- (b) The cash price of the goods, that is to say, the price at which the goods may be purchased by the hirer for cash;
 - (c) The date on which the agreement shall be deemed to have commenced;
 - (d) The number of instalments by which the hire- purchase price is to be paid, the amount of each of those instalments, and the date, or the mode of determining the date, upon which it is payable, and the person to whom and the place where it is payable; and
 - (e) The goods to which the agreement relates, in a manner sufficient to identify them.
- (iii) Ensure that payments are being received regularly as per the agreement.

In a lease agreement, a party (called 'lessee') acquires the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time in consideration of payment of rent to another party (called 'lessor'). In certain lease agreements, the legal ownership of the asset remains with the lessor (the leasing company), but in substance, all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to the lessee. In other words, the lease is, in effect, a financing arrangement. Such leases are termed as finance leases. An operating lease, on the other hand, is a simple arrangement where, in return for rent, the lessor allows the lessee to use the asset for a certain period.

A normal financial lease transaction usually goes through the following modality:

The lessee will select the equipment, and satisfy himself about its functional fitness and specifications, the lessor has no participation at this stage.

Having chosen the equipment, the lessee approaches a lessor, either directly or through a lease-broking agency.

The lease agreement is broadly negotiated and the rates are finalised.

The lessor places an order on the manufacturer as chosen by the lessee.

The manufacturer delivers the equipment at the site of the lessee, and the latter gives notice of acceptance to the lessor.

The lease agreement giving detailed terms of contract is signed between the parties. Leases will normally be full pay-out, with term varying as per requirements.

During the lease period, the lessee:

- Will pay rentals regularly at periods agreed-upon, which are usually each calendar month;
- Will keep the equipment in good repair and working condition, etc.
- Will be entitled to any manufacturer's warranties or after-sales services.

At the end of the lease period, the equipment shall retreat to the lessor. The lessee may, however, be given a renewal right, or may be allowed to participate in purchase of the equipment when the lessor intends to sell it. No purchase option shall be given to the lessee in the lease agreement itself.

In respect of leasing transaction entered into by the leasing company, the following procedures may be adopted by the auditor:

- (1) The object clause of leasing company to see that the goods like capital goods, consumer durables etc. in respect of which the company can undertake such activities. Further, to ensure that whether company can undertake financing activities or not.
- (2) Whether there exists a procedure to ascertain the credit analysis of lessee like lessee's ability to meet the commitment under lease, past credit record, capital strength, availability of collateral security, etc.
- (3) The lease agreement should be examined and the following points may be noted:
 - (i) the description of the lessor, the lessee, the equipment and the location where the equipment is to be installed. (The stipulation that the equipment shall not be removed from the described location except for repairs. For the sake of identification, the lessor may also require plates or markings to be attached to the equipment).
 - (ii) the amount of tenure of lease, dates of payment, late charges, deposits or advances etc. should be noted.
 - (iii) whether the equipment shall be returned to the lessor on termination of the agreement and the cost shall be borne by the lessee.
 - (iv) whether the agreement prohibits the lessee from assigning the subletting the equipment and authorises the lessor to do so.
- (4) Examine the lease proposal form submitted by the lessee requesting the lessor to provide him the equipment on lease.
- (5) Ensure that the invoice is retained safely as the lease is a long-term contract.
- (6) Examine the acceptance letter obtained from the lessee indicating that the equipment has been received in order and is acceptable to the lessee.
- (7) See the Board resolution authorising a particular director to execute the lease agreement has been passed by the lessee.
- (8) See that the copies of the insurance policies have been obtained by the lessor for his records.

FEEDBACK FORM

(1)	Name of the Student					
(2)	Registration No.					
	Contact detail with e-mail id, mobile number, etc.					
(3)	Subject & Paper No.	Paper: 6 : Audit and Assurance				
(4)	Name of Publication	Study Material				
(5)	Edition	July, 2015				
(6)	Do you find the publication student-friendly?					
(7)	Do the illustrations in the Study Material assist in understanding of the provisions contained in the Study Material?					
(8)	Does the Practice Manual contain adequate and sufficient questions to help in better understanding of the concepts explained in the Study Material?					
(9)	Are there any errors which you have noticed in the publication? If yes, give the specific details :					
	Type of Error (Specify nature of error)	Chapter No. (Unit No., if applicable)	Page No.	Para No. & line of the para	Text or problem (containing the error) as per the publication	Suggested Correction
	Typographical/ Printing/ Computational/ Conceptual/ Updation					
(10)	Do you feel that the publication can be made more value additive? If so, please give your specific suggestions. _____ _____					

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